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George W. Eliffet,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance.
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Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

From the Montreal Transcript.

ANGEL VISITS.

BY W. F. HAWLEY.

And deem ye angel visits are
But "few and far between"
Because the eye of living man
No angel form hath seen,
Like those of old, whose walk was oft
With high and holy men?
And think ye that those radiant guests
Shall never come again?

O, no! those angel forms are not
Yet banished from the earth!
Where'er the light of day hath shone
Upon a mortal birth—
Where'er the heart hath leapt with joy,
Or shrunk from blighting care,
Unseen, unknown to bless or curse,
Those angel forms were there!

When evening, with its silent dows,
Descends upon the earth—
When o'er the wounded spirit comes
No jarring sound of mirth—
When holy thoughts are gushing forth
In warm but silent prayer,
And all the soul is paradise—
The angel guest is there!

Hast thou not seen the strippling morn
Arouse the day from rest,
Wearing the glorious morning star
Upon his pearly vest?
Hast thou not felt the morning song
Of birds, and brooks, and trees,
And sent thy matin hymn of praise
forth on the early breeze?

And hast thou not been tempted sore
When burthened and oppressed,
And prayed in bitter agony
To go and be at rest?
Hast thou not risen from thy knee,
With calmer heart and brow,
And made, within thy "heart of hearts,"
Some holy happy vow?

O, such are angel visitants—
And when he lightly sung
That they were "few and far between,"
His harp was all unstrung!
Unmadd'd by mortal eye they come,
But not unblessed depart,
And long their heavenly footprints rest
Upon the wounded heart!

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH—CONCLUDED.

I am not ignorant, Senators, that it is the work of time and of great delicacy to pass from the artificial condition in which the country has long been placed, in reference to its industry, by a mistaken and mischievous system of policy.—Sudden transitions, even to better habits or better conditions, are hazardous, unless slowly effected. With this impression, I have ever been averse to all sudden steps, both as to the currency and the system of policy which is now the subject of our deliberation, bad as I believe them both to be; and deep as my conviction is in favor of a sound currency and low duties, I am by no means disposed to reach, by a sudden transition, the points to which I firmly believe they may be reduced, consistently with the necessary wants of the Government, by a proper management of our finances.

But, as pernicious as the prohibitory or protective system may be on the industrial pursuits of the country, it is still more so on its politics and morals. That they have greatly degenerated within the last fifteen or twenty years; that there are less patriotism and purity, and more faction, selfishness, and corruption; that our public affairs are conducted with less dignity, decorum, and regard to economy, accountability, and public faith; and, finally, that the taint has extended to private as well as public morals; is, unhappily, but too manifest to be denied. If all this be traced back, the ultimate cause of this deplorable change will be found to originate mainly in the fact, that the duties (or, to speak more plainly, the taxes on the imports,) from which now the whole revenue is derived, are so laid, that the most powerful portion of the community—not in numbers, but influence—are not only exempted from the burden, but, in fact, according to their own conception, receive bounties from their operation. They crowd our tables with petitions imploring Congress to impose taxes—high taxes; and rejoice at their imposition, as the greatest blessing, and deplore their defeat as the greatest calamity; while other portions regard them in the opposite light, as oppressive and grievous burdens. Now, Senators, I appeal to you—to the candor and good sense even of the friends of this bill—that whether these facts do not furnish proof conclusive, that these high protective duties are regarded as bounties, and not taxes, by these petitioners, and those who support their course, and urge the passage of the bill?—Can stronger proof be offered? Bounties may be implored, but it is not in human nature to pray for taxes, burden, and oppression, believing them to be such. I again appeal to you, and ask if the power of taxation can be perverted in

to an instrument in the hands of Government to enrich and aggrandize one portion of the community at the expense of the other, without causing all of the disastrous consequences, political and moral, which we all deplore? Can anything be imagined more destructive of patriotism, and more productive of faction, selfishness, and violence; or more hostile to all economy and accountability in the administration of the fiscal department of the Government? Can those who regard taxes as a fruitful source of gain, or as the means of averting ruin, regard extravagance, waste, neglect, or any other means by which the expenditures may be increased, and the tax on the imports raised, with the deep condemnation which their corrupting consequences on the politics and morals of the community demand? Let the history of the Government, since the introduction of the system, and its present wretched condition, respond.

But it would be doing injustice to charge the evils which have flowed from the system, and the greater which still threaten, exclusively on the manufacturing interest. Although it ostensibly originates with it, yet in fact it is the least efficient, and the most divided, of all that combination of interests from which the system draws its support. Among them, the first and most powerful is that active, vigilant, and well-trained corps, which lives on Government, or expects to live on it; which prospers most when the revenue is the greatest, the treasury the fullest, and the expenditures the most profuse; and, of course, is ever the firm and faithful support of whatever system shall extract most from the pockets of the rest of the community, to be emptied into theirs. The next in order—when the Government is connected with the banks—when it receives their notes in its dues, and pays them away as cash, and uses them as its depositories and fiscal agents—are the banking and other associated interests, stock-jobbers, brokers, and speculators; and which, like the other, profit the more in consequence of the connexion; the higher the revenue, the greater its surplus and the expenditures of the Government. It is less numerous, but still more active and powerful, in proportion, than the other. These form the basis; and on these, political aspirants, who hope to rise to power and control through it, rear their party organization. It is they who infuse into it the vital principle, and give life and energy and direction to the whole. This formidable combination, thus vivified and directed, rose to power in the late great political struggle, and is now in the ascendant; and it is to its death-like efforts to maintain and consolidate its power, that this and the late session owe their extraordinary proceedings. Its hope now is centred in this bill. In their estimation, without a protective tariff, all is lost; and, with it, that which is now lost, may be regained.

I have now, Senators, said what I intended. It may be asked, why have I spoken at all? It is not from the expectation of changing a single vote on the opposite side. That is hopeless.—The indications, during this discussion, show, beyond doubt, a forged determination on the part of its advocates to vote for the bill, without the slightest amendment, be its defects or errors ever so great. They have shut their eyes and closed their ears. The voice of an angel from heaven could not reach their understanding.—Why, then, have I raised mine? Because my hope is in truth. "Crushed to earth, it will rise again." It is rising; and I have added my voice to hasten its resurrection. Great already is the change of opinion on this subject since 1828.—Then the plantation States, as they were called, stood alone against this false and oppressive system. We have scarcely an ally beyond their limits; and we had to throw off the crushing burden it imposed, as we best could, within the limits of the Constitution. Very different is the case now. On whatever side the eye is turned, firm and faithful allies are to be seen. The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag, will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles are faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country.

THAT VILE BOOK;

OR, BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"This is a very neat little book, Mrs. Emory," said her visitor, Mrs. Long, lifting, as she spoke, a small but very handsomely bound volume from the centre-table, and reading the title aloud. "It is not only beautiful without, but, like a casket, contains precious jewels within," Mrs. Emory said, in reply. "I never saw the book before. Who is the author?" turning as she spoke to the title page. "I do not know the writer. But to me that is of little consequence. I love the truth wherever I find it, and always try to separate it from him who utters it." "The Heart's Ease." What a quaint title!" But very expressive. Whoever reads that book aright, and lives up to its precepts, will find his heart, if weary and heavy laden one, lightened of its burden." A precious treasure it must be, Mrs. Emory. "So I esteem it."

"Are you reading it now?"

"I look into it almost every day. But why do you ask?"

"Because, if its pages contain such rich treasures, I should like to know something about them."

"Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to loan you the book, Mrs. Long."

"You are very kind. I shall esteem it a very great favor."

"Oh! no. Under all circumstances we are bound to communicate to others the truths that have power to elevate us; that is, if they are willing to receive them."

In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes Mrs. Long, having completed her call, for she was only making a brief formal visit to a lady with whom she had no very intimate acquaintance, but to whom had become a matter of politeness, arose, and after a pressing invitation to Mrs. Emory to come and see her often, departed with the volume in her hand.

Now Mrs. Long was a narrow minded, sectarian bigot. It matters not by what name the spiritual body with which she was in association was called. There are such as she, in all denominations.

Everything that did not meet the square and rule of her confession of faith, was rejected with a pious indignation that burned with a zeal by means springing from the activity of a truly heavenly principle. She was one of that class whose hatred of what they call error and heresy is so great that they would not hesitate a moment to root out the tares to the imminent danger of the wheat, although the divine injunction is to let the wheat and tares grow together until the harvest, when they will be separated.

Well, so soon as Mrs. Long had put off her bonnet and shawl, she sat down to read her borrowed book.

"I shall find out by this what she is," was her thought as he did so, almost audibly expressed.

The reader will understand by this that she was not yet sufficiently acquainted with Mrs. Emory to know whether she were Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, or what she was. And upon this point she was always very curious, for she had a different estimation of friendship according as the religious faith approximated or receded from her own. It will also be seen that, in borrowing the book, which, she at once inferred from Mrs. Emory's peculiar expressions in regard to it, contained some exhibition of her religious views, she expected to get a clue to all she wished to know.

So down she sat and commenced reading with fixed attention.

"Bless me!" she exclaimed, after about five minutes, pausing, and lifting her hands and eyes in astonishment. "And this is that precious truth she was in such raptures about! Truth!" Mrs. Long's manner became indignant. "Truth! A vile and miserable heresy! To call that truth!"

And Mrs. Long struck her finger with emphasis and earnestness upon the page she had been reading.

"Aint it too bad!"

After this little burst of indignation had passed off, Mrs. Long bent down again over the book, and commenced reading with an attention keenly alive.

"Horrible doctrine!" she ejaculated, in a few minutes again pausing. "And can it be possible that Mrs. Emory believes such dreadful things! I really thought better of her. How can any one fall into such insane delusions?—But let me look further."

And again Mrs. Long resumed her reading.

"Goodness gracious! Was there ever such rank and fatal heresy?" ejaculated the amazed sectarian, once more pausing and throwing herself back in her chair. "Why this book is enough to corrupt a whole community. I wonder that such a publication is tolerated in a Christian land! The flood-gates of infidelity might just as well be opened at once!"

Having thus opened the safety-valve of her indignation, and let some of the struggling wrath within escape, Mrs. Long resumed her reading, which was continued for an hour longer, accompanied with rapidly recurring exclamations of—"Goodness gracious!" "Dreadful!"

"Infamous heresy!"

"Can it possibly that Mrs. Emory believes these things!"

"Call this precious truth, indeed!"

"Horrible!"

"Call that Christian doctrine!"

"Blasphemy!"

And so on exhausting the vocabulary of indignation, astonishment, in her professed horror of the false doctrines, as she deemed them, which the volume presented. At last this indignation rose so high that she threw the book from her with a holy horror, or at least, with what she imagined to be a holy horror of its insane and corrupting delusions.

"Aint it too bad!" she ejaculated, breathing heavily; "aint it dreadful to think that any one—especially one assuming to be a lady and a christian, as does Mrs. Emory—should not only imbibe such horrible doctrines, but present them to others in the hope of corrupting them likewise. I can never feel a particle of respect for her after this. It was a downright insult to her visitors for her to permit such book, with such a lying title, to be seen upon her centre-table; and worse, for her to recommend it to their perusal as containing high and important truths. But I'll put it stop to any harm that it may do hereafter. I'll let the antidote go with the bane!" she said in a changed and exulting tone, as some suddenly formed resolution found a distinct place in her mind.

She then took up the book which she had toss-

ed so indignantly from her, and, going to her secretary, seated herself with the volume in her hand. Opening to the title page, she listed a pen and drew a line across the leading title of the book. Then she wrote in bold letters, just above it,

"A false heresy."

On the next leaf, she blotted out several lines, with promulgation his religious sentiments in this country, provided they do not injure others in their persons or property," remarked a listener, who had, heretofore, been silent.

"But a legal right don't always make a moral right, remember."

"But general principles of law, which give equal protection to all, are high moral principles."

"And yet it is the very height of immorality to print and publish books that have a tendency to injure the public."

"Very true, but who is to judge of this tendency?"

"Why such a tendency is always as plain as daylight to one who will look at it."

"And such tendency you saw in the book which Mrs. Emory loaned you?"

"Most assuredly I did."

"In what did it consist?"

"Why it consisted in the declarations of most palpable denials of fundamental religious truths."

"Leading to the practice of immorality, I presume?"

"Certainly. Don't all false doctrines lead to immorality?"

"Does Mrs. Emory believe in the doctrines indicated in the book you allude to?"

"Of course she does. She spoke of it as being full of the most instructive and elevating truths."

"Then the inference is plain, that Mrs. Emory cannot lead a purely moral life?"

"You can draw what inference you please," Mrs. Long replied. "As far as I am concerned, I do not see how any one can fully believe such doctrines, and have a moral principle that is uncontaminated. That which any one believes, must, necessarily, modify his character."

"There is the very lady of whom we were speaking," one of the little group said, as Mrs. Emory entered the room at the moment. "I wonder if she will speak to you?"

"I presume not. No doubt I have mortally offended her."

"Suppose any one had borrowed a favorite book of you, and had treated it as you treated the volume which you had got from Mrs. Emory, would you or would you not be offended?" asked the individual who had shown a disposition not to approve of either her sentiments or her actions.

"No one would have a right to treat my books so, for they contain no false doctrines. But if I loaned any one a volume containing vile and wicked heresies, calculated to ruin the soul, then I ought to have my book served exactly as I served hers."

"If Mrs. Emory were asked about the matter, she would no doubt say that her book did not contain vile and wicked heresies."

"But it did, though."

"In your opinion."

"In my opinion, and in the opinion of every true christian," was Mrs. Long's emphatic reply.

The conversation was here interrupted by the appearance of Mrs. Emory herself, who was introduced to the group and mingled in it without immediately perceiving that Mrs. Long made a part of it.

The latter at once drew herself up with a dignified air.

"We were just alluding to you, Mrs. Emory," said the individual whose conversation had indicated a preference of feeling towards her.

"Ah! Well, I am here to answer for myself, if required. Is it any thing in which I have a particular interest?"

"I suppose that it is. Mrs. Long has just been telling us of the manner in which she treated a volume loaned her by you."

Mrs. Emory's countenance grew at once serious, and Mrs. Long was evidently by no means easy in mind.

"Good evening, Mrs. Emory," the latter said with an embarrassed air.

"Good evening, ma'am," was the mild but not cordial response of Mrs. Emory.

"I have heard some two or three express an opinion of the matter," resumed the lady who had alluded to the unpleasant subject; "and now, Mrs. Emory, I should like very much to learn your views."

"Of course, as I am a party interested in the matter, I am not supposed to be able to give an unbiased opinion. And besides, I do seriously think it is a subject which ought not to be introduced here. Therefore, you will be kind enough to excuse me."

"The subject has already been introduced and canvassed during your absence. As you are

Let us, as we meet upon this common plane of mutual good feeling, estimate each other by the known good of life, and not by a comparison of doctrinal tenets."

"That is all very specious and plausible," Mrs. Long rejoined with increasing warmth, "but who does not know that a religious belief influences the life?"

"Your remark is true to a very great extent," Mrs. Emory said, in the same calm tone of voice with which she had commenced speaking. "But it is also true, that we often see two persons professing the same doctrines, whose lives are very different. One being just and the other unjust."

"In that case, the latter, in my opinion, did not really believe what he professed."

"That is no doubt a true remark. But in my case, I do most solemnly believe the doctrines I profess, and daily endeavor to make my life conform to their precepts. If they are vile and wicked, my life must be vile and wicked also. Is not that a fair conclusion?"

"To this Mrs. Long only remarked, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

"Justly said; and now let us apply that rule to the matter under discussion; or that was under discussion when I came in, and let it determine which of us have the true doctrines. Mine teach me to regard my neighbor even better than myself, and from this affection endeavor to do him all the good I possibly can. They also teach me to act honestly and justly to all."

"And pray, madam, doesn't my religion teach me to act justly and honestly to all?"

"You did not, at least, I am bound to say, act honestly and justly towards me," Mrs. Emory replied mildly, but firmly.

"I deny the charge," was the low, indignant answer.

"Then I stand compelled to prove it. You came to my house, and asked me to loan you a very highly cherished volume—highly cherished as the gift of a beloved and far-distant sister, and still more so for the precious truths to me that it contains. This volume, my property, you so mutilated as to make it utterly worthless. Was that just—was that honest? I leave those around to decide. You had no more right to destroy that book than you had to take from my table a silver spoon."

"I had a right, and can prove it."

"Then vindicate your conduct, Mrs. Long."

"The tendency of the book was demoralizing, and calculated to harm mankind. I destroyed it as I would a venomous serpent."

"As to its demoralizing tendencies, I believe you are altogether in error, for its reigning principle is an obligation to love our neighbor and the Lord Supreme. But admitting your allegation to be true, you would, acting from the principles you advanced, feel it as much your duty to set fire to our place of worship, as to burn one of our books, would you not?"

"Certainly I would!" Mrs. Long angrily replied, "if I dared. I should esteem the act as doing God service."

"By their fruits ye shall know them!" was all the answer that Mrs. Emory made, as she arose and left the little circle into which she had been drawn, and sought in another part of the room more agreeable companionship.—[Lady's Book.]

From the Marion (Indiana) Herald.
HENRY CLAY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The following resolutionists were introduced by the celebrated William Lloyd Garrison, at a recent meeting of the Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, Anti-Slavery Society, and passed by that body. We don't know how the Wayne county friends will feel under the rebuke thus conveyed, but we suppose they will continue to honor and respect the man, and very consistently repudiate his actions.

1. Resolved, That the nomination of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the Presidency of the U. States, by the whigs of the Commonwealth, and in other parts of the country, is an act of extreme political profligacy and of gross moral depravity; inasmuch as Henry Clay is a notorious duellist, an ungodly man-thief, and a daring advocate of perpetual slavery.

2. Resolved, That whoever, with a correct knowledge of his character and practices, shall cast his vote in favor of Henry Clay, will thereby prove himself to be a hypocrite in religion, or a profligate in politics, or actuated by low and selfish motives—to be one who is prepared to do evil that good may come, and to make the maxims of worldly policy of paramount importance to the principles of eternal rectitude."

A WORD MORE.

We have but a word or two to say to the Argus—and that will be more than its article of yesterday is worth.

We charged Mr. Case with having openly declared that it was settled before he left Portland that no one friendly to the American should be nominated. This he says, in his usual gentlemanly style, is a "gross falsehood." We shall soon see. Let him wait patiently a day or two. Mr. Case admits that he had objection to one man, "because he was an enemy to the Argus," and was owing him \$20! We have no comment to make.

The Argus says:

"The indignation of the county was indeed aroused; but it was against Federalism and factions; and the consequence was the triumphant election of the entire democratic ticket."

But little thanks to the Eastern Argus, however. The majority of the democracy of the country were indignant as we had good reason to know. And we need not tell Mr. Case that, in spite of the efforts of both papers, and the influence of active friends of the party, split votes were thrown in nearly every town in the county, and that several of the candidates were barely saved. It was the forbearance of an insulted people to which the victory was due.

We now call upon Mr. Case, again, to publish his "candid address to both parties," entire. He has slandered one of the noblest men in the State—a man who towers as high above Mr. Eliphilet Case as the sun outshines the stars, and yet he refuses to prove the slander. Port,

Hebrew and Irish Bills.—Nouh, of the New York Union, the other day, in speaking of Mr. Adams, said:

"The poor old man this time sent forth his poisoned shaft from a bow which he could no longer bend."

This has never been surpassed but by Mr. McKeon's famous congressional bill last session: "A shot sent without aim took effect exactly where it was intended."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 6, 1842.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We want 500 more subscribers. We would like to have every friend take it upon him to be our Agent and transmit us the names of all the good subscribers we can procure. We intend to devote more time to our paper than heretofore, and are in hope thereby to make it more acceptable. We shall use every effort to please, and neglect no means of making it as good as the County will let us. We can have as good a paper here as there is in the State if you will only furnish the means. "Money makes the man go." We don't expect to become rich; but in order "to go," we must have the needful. The Portland Argus is trying to kill us by calling us a "small affair." We won't die without a struggle. We are not very nearly dying, but if we were, especially by the hands of those who call us a "small affair," we should be constrained to say as the cock did in the fable when kicked to death by an ass: "Tis double death to die by heel like thine!"

Democrats! rally at our call. We will not disappoint your hopes. All you furnish us will not only do us good but elevate the County.

We make this proposition to our friends: Any person who will send us the names of six subscribers, accompanied by the cash, (\$0 00) shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

ELIPHALET CASE—THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

The Argus cares more about personal controversies than about Democratic principles—minds every body's business but its own. Draggs persons before the public on suspicion, because they express the hope that the Argus will not say "Mr. Webster's place cannot be made good in the Cabinet."

In replying to a long and lucid article from the Augusta Age, the Argus has stepped aside and attacked us again. A short time since it charged us with a want of courtesy. We repelled the charge; at the same time insinuating that there must be something sinister in Mr. Case's motives. And we are still at a loss to know why he should be so sensitive, so very sensitive to the slight rebukes administered to him by our correspondent "Androscoggin." The Age's article handles Mr. Case's course very gently, very thoroughly and with great dignity. It does not address him in the language of an indignant and injured parent; nor with the familiarity which parental authority would assume. It does not step up and take the twaddling Post Master of '40 by the collar and say: "You unruly rogue, I thought my repeated lessons would, ere this, have learnt you wisdom. You ought to know better to think you can always secure the favor of both Political Parties. I always taught you to love your enemies; but I never told you to defend them; or as interest prompted turn your back upon benevolent friends and court their favor." And now, eyeing him fiercely, "what do you mean? Where do you suppose your course will end?" It will certainly end in the ruin of those you pretend to call your friends?" Oh no! the Editor of the Age does no such thing. He takes no such liberties. But like a kind teacher he takes him up before his associates (associate) and says: "You sit, are committing wrongs in which you can no longer be indulged. You must behave better or you cannot be trusted; and even now I am disposed to say you cannot be trusted with safety. And just to try you I would much prefer that your services should be suspended. You have created much difficulty—you have excited animosity, and there is in your whole course more pretension to good works than reality in their performance. Please, therefore, return to your former place of abode and resume the writing of 'Addresses to the candid men of all parties?' We fear the advice will not be followed; but if it be not, it is none the less requisite.

But here is the modest paragraph that refers to us—"As to the Oxford Democrat it is a very small affair, and for talents and influence not to be named or thought of in the same day with the other papers classed with it" (the Age, Belfast Journal, &c.)

This means several things when properly construed.

1st. It means that if you don't write puff on your enemies—if you don't learn how to bow and scrape yourself into favor with the Whigs when you can secure office by it—and if you don't have interest for your great presiding Genius, you are not fit to circulate—not fit to be read, Mr. Democrat. In a word, let him wait patiently a day or two. Mr. Case admits that he had objection to one man, "because he was an enemy to the Argus," and was owing him \$20! We have no comment to make.

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Be cautious how you drag persons before the public on suspicion. Such a course is unauthorized and unprecedented. We feel ashamed of you for doing it. But go on if you wish. The reward will be equal to the service performed. We thought you were wounded a while since, for you said you would not notice us more; but we were mistaken. We do not wonder that you dream of hanging up your harp. Publish that Address.

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICANS.

The doctrines and principles of Jefferson are at the present time almost exclusively claimed by those politicians who assisted in raising Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. We see the leading Government organ, the Madisonian, making violent assaults upon certain papers, which have, under propitious and unpropitious circumstances, been the great advocates of Jeffersonian principles. Why are these things so? There must be something wrong. This administration is not following the principles of Jefferson. It has not taken those principles for a guide in several prominent instances, and consequently, they have no right to be called Jeffersonians.

One great principle of that Apostle of Liberty, was Economy, and simplicity in the Administration of Government, and therefore determined opposition to a National Debt—to National Extravagance in Expenditures, etc. How has this principle been adhered to by the party in power? A debt of five millions, for the extinguishment of which, resources were pointed out as ample, has now been increased to thirty millions. And the probability is that there will be an increase of this debt, rather than a diminution, while the present Act remains as they are.

It is true, a Tariff Bill has passed, and become a Law; but according to the most correct calculation it is perfectly inadequate to fulfill the wants of the Treasury. The public land sales, although saved by a virtuous effort of the Executive for the use of the States, when added to the Tariff falls far short of the sum required. Here, then, against every rule of right, we have fastened upon us a debt without any preparation for its payment—and, besides, we are not even prepared for paying the necessary, daily accruing expenses of the Government. And before any kind of a Revenue Bill had passed, while a debt of thirty millions was hanging over us, and the expenses going on at the rate of two millions per month, we find some of those who assisted this Administration into power, recommending Congress to adjourn and leave the Government to go into "Dissolution." Does this debt and this recommendation look like Economy—the second great principle of Political Economy, laid down by Jefferson?

"Equal and exact justice to all classes," is a principle of Jefferson. This Tariff Bill violates this principle. Equal and exact justice to all classes, admits of no privileges to manufacturers, or any other class. Any Bill, that has a tendency to build up one class at the expense of another, is unjust, and consequently anti-Jeffersonian. The present Tariff Bill is of this nature. It turns channels of industry into artificial directions—it lessens the amount of exports and consequently the amount of imports, and by that means the amount of Revenue. Its injustice, in the general, is its worst feature, and ought to condemn it. Mr. Calhoun's speech, published in the last Democrat, took Jeffersonian ground in regard to this Tariff. We take pleasure in referring to it, as it contains many just and natural conclusions, based on reasons and illustrations calculated to produce conviction in every candid mind.

Has the Press or the Party which guides and controls the present Administration, any reason to appropriate to themselves the principles of Jefferson? Do his principles apply to their acts? Do their acts stand the test of his principles? We mentioned but two of those principles; and it is perfectly plain to be seen, that those who elevated the present party into power, and those who now sustain it, have no affinity, no mutual relationship to the principles of the illustrious Apostle of Liberty. Let us, therefore, be not deceived, "All is not gold that shines."

The great sin with which Mr. Case, of the Argus, has been charged, and which has been proved, is, the notoriety of his supple and ambiguous course in regard to his party. He takes no such liberties. But like a kind teacher he takes him up before his associates (associate) and says: "You sit, are committing wrongs in which you can no longer be indulged. You must behave better or you cannot be trusted; and even now I am disposed to say you cannot be trusted with safety. And just to try you I would much prefer that your services should be suspended. You have created much difficulty—you have excited animosity, and there is in your whole course more pretension to good works than reality in their performance. Please, therefore, return to your former place of abode and resume the writing of 'Addresses to the candid men of all parties?' We fear the advice will not be followed; but if it be not, it is none the less requisite.

But here is the modest paragraph that refers to us—"As to the Oxford Democrat it is a very small affair, and for talents and influence not to be named or thought of in the same day with the other papers classed with it" (the Age, Belfast Journal, &c.)

This means several things when properly construed.

1st. It means that if you don't write puff on your enemies—if you don't learn how to bow and scrape yourself into favor with the Whigs when you can secure office by it—and if you don't have interest for your great presiding Genius, you are not fit to circulate—not fit to be read, Mr. Democrat. In a word, let him wait patiently a day or two. Mr. Case admits that he had objection to one man, "because he was an enemy to the Argus," and was owing him \$20! We have no comment to make.

The Argus says:

"The indignation of the county was indeed aroused; but it was against Federalism and factions; and the consequence was the triumphant election of the entire democratic ticket."

But little thanks to the Eastern Argus, however.

The majority of the democracy of the country were indignant as we had good reason to know.

And we need not tell Mr. Case that, in spite of the efforts of both papers, and the influence of active friends of the party, split votes were thrown in nearly every town in the county, and that several of the candidates were barely saved. It was the forbearance of an insulted people to which the victory was due.

We now call upon Mr. Case, again, to publish his "candid address to both parties," entire.

He has slandered one of the noblest men in the State—a man who towers as high above Mr. Eliphilet Case as the sun outshines the stars, and yet he refuses to prove the slander. Port,

SCOTT'S LETTER.

Gen. Scott is very anxious for a Whig triumph in 1844. His anxiety is made manifest in a high degree by the following paragraph which occurs in a letter recently written to some friends in answer to an invitation to the great Whig barbecue at Dayton.

"Whether that one candidate be as all indications seem to determine, Kentucky's illustrious son, or any number of his followers, my prayers for a triumph shall be ardent and unceasing."

Your aims will effect more than your prayers, General.

The Tri-Weekly Augusta Age. This paper will be published thrice weekly during the present Session of the Legislature. It will contain full reports of the deliberations and proceedings of that body. It is a sound Democratic paper and worthy public patronage.

Subscriptions may be received at this Office from those whose convenience it may suit.

The Kennebec Journal will also be published thrice weekly.

Bro. Kingsbury, please speak to the Advertiser.

Tell him to hold up Mr. Case till we, or "Androscoggin," can have another shot at him. We have the ammunition, but are in favor of following pugilistic rules.

Therefore we would not knock a man after he was down, especially while he has "vis vita" enough to hold himself up, or to be held up by his near associates.

A CURE FOR A COUGH.

Wm. Parr, an Englishman, while giving in his testimony in a case of Burglary, said that when the Burglars were in the act of committing the crime, the oaths and profane language which they used so shocked and frightened him as to cause the removal of a violent cough under which he labored. They threatened him with instant death if he did not restrain it. "I have never coughed since," said he, "strange as it may appear, and it will be three weeks next Saturday night since it left me." The old man chuckled as he added, "they done me a favor against my will."

We remember of hearing a Reverend gentleman speak of a case somewhat similar to the above. He said a young lad who was very profane was subject to convulsive fits. One day when he was about having an attack and felt the premonitory symptoms, he began to take oaths. He said he would not have a fit, he'd be d—d if he would, &c. The result was, that although he had all the usual symptoms which preceded a fit, he did not have one. He said he frightened it away. These are the only two cases we ever heard of where such means accomplished such ends. They are not probably the result of cause and effect.

Snow STORM.—We were visited by a violent snow storm on the 1st inst, accompanied with a high wind from N. E. It commenced the evening before about 7 o'clock and lasted through the night and following day. A great quantity of snow fell, which, owing to the high wind, was driven into massive heaps, making the roads almost impassable in some places. It had been very cold for two days previous. Our winter has commenced with unusual severity.

It will be recollect that in the return of votes, published a few weeks since, for County Commissioners, Mr. Stanley had some hundreds less than the other candidates. We are informed that it was in consequence of some towns returning their votes for Isaac Stanley, instead of Isaac N. Stanley, which were reported by the Governor and Council as scattering.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH. The conclusion of Mr. Calhoun's powerful speech on the Tariff, published in our last, will be found on our first page. Read it every Democrat.

CORNWALL. The Portland American publishes the following advertisement of an old, day-dreaming bachelor, in Ohio, for the reason that ladies may be benefited abroad, not supposing any ladies in Portland would be benefited thereby. We would recommend for that old gentleman's success in this "desperate step," that he get his reasons published in large type and present them to some lady inmate of a Lunatic Asylum. We doubt not he would have some associated bliss in this way, especially if he was properly attended and had the right kind of passport.

WANTED.—We want a neat, healthy, industrious white girl to make a wife of. The more money she has the better. Communications must be post paid if from a distance.

Reasons for taking this desperate step. Firstly, our contemporaries are continually throwing it up to us that we are a bachelor. Secondly, we have no time to go a-courting, for as soon as we are done writing editorials, we have other business to attend to in our office. Thirdly, the eastern papers say that a very cold

The Marriage of John C. Colt.—The N. York Herald in reference to this affair says: "From circumstances that have recently come to our possession, we have every reason to believe that Colt was married to Caroline Henshaw in Philadelphia, before the murder of Adams took place in this city. After the deed was committed, it became necessary that she should be used as a witness, and knowing that her testimony could not be received, as the wife of Colt, she was introduced as plain Caroline Henshaw, and for the purpose of carrying out the deception, as originally practiced, the marriage ceremony was again performed, in order to blind the eyes of the world to the previous transaction. This will fully account for the commission of an act that, under any circumstances, appears perfectly inexplicable."

MASSACHUSETTS. The House of Representatives, so far as heard from, now stands 175 democrats to 173 coons. There are 12 towns to be heard from. In five of these towns the democrats had a clear majority for Governor, and a plurality in 1, the coons had a majority in 4, and a plurality in 2.

North Carolina.—The legislature of this State met on Monday, the 21st ult. They have a U. S. Senator to elect in the place of Mr. Graham, coon, whose term expires in March. He will be succeeded by a democrat.

Virginia's portion of the land laid to be divided is about \$40,000, or about three cents to each inhabitant. The amount will ease the times amazingly!

John Van Buren (son of the ex-President) in a late speech at Albany said: "A generation passes away about every twenty years, and it seemed that every generation should have an exhibition of federalism, and suffered. They came in 1800, in 1814 and in 1840, and were in their way out for twenty years more."

Wysl Koff, the strong man at the Boston Museum, is a prodigy of strength. One of his feats of lifting a church bell weighing over half a ton makes people stare.—[Boston Post.]

The coons had better employ him to lift federalism from its present prostrate condition.

[Portland American.]

Parson Miller invited discussion upon his doctrines, in New Haven, when some of the theological students of Old Yale took up the gauntlet, and in a short time so completely cornered him, that he backed out and handed over the weapons of warfare to "brother Himes."

The cost of constructing the Portland and Portsmouth Rail Road was about \$21,000 per mile. The Portsmouth Gazette says that the bridge across the Piscataqua river is not yet quite finished, but it is expected that it will be in December.

Errors looking up.—Thomas Ritchie, Esq., of the Inquirer, is linked as the democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia.

The following "rules" are posted in a New Jersey school house:

"No kissing girls in school times. No licking the master during holidays."

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—"Did it rain tomorrow?" asked the Dutchman.
"I guess it was!" replied the Frenchman.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Alton, Illinois, on the 14th.

SICK.—Passengers arrived in New York on Friday in twenty-two hours from Portland.

ANOLITIONISM.—Abby Kelly received one vote by Senator, in Seneca county.

We understand that an admirable burlesque son Dicken's "Notes," is in progress of publication, and will be out in a few days. It is a man unaccustomed to the work, and will undoubtedly create a "sensation." It is entitled "English Notes," and, among other things, handles the subject of English "slavery" without tittens.

The paper published by the inmates of the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro, Vt., has nominated that they call The Crazy Man's Ticket, and says if all the mad politicians in the country will vote for it, it will be sure to succeed.

MARRIED.

In this town, by William Russ, Esq. Mr. Timothy Chase to Mrs. Lucy Paine, both of this town.

DIED.

In Turner, Saturday last, Mr. Hezekiah Bryant, aged 84 years.
In Livermore, John Hart Briggs, aged 92.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution, (the same having been made on the original writ,) and will be sold at public Vendue at the State of Hubbard & Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1843, at one o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the Party who were said Pond now live, containing lands, houses, buildings and twenty acres, being the same more or less, and are the same in quality as those which were mortgaged to Polly Starr, Benjamin C. Cummings and Josiah Dudley, on the 15th day of February, 1840, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars and interest; and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 59, page 96, where reference is had for a more particular description of said premises;—the same having been attached on the original writ.

A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased;—It was

Ordered,
That the said Benjamin Russell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

GEORGE SAMMONS, Notary Public in a certain instrument purporting to be the Will of Wm. T. Testament of Willis Sammon, late of Norway in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate;—It was

Ordered,
That the said Cephas Sampson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LEVI BROWN, O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

Watersford, Dec. 5, 1842. ca

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the State of Hubbard & Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1843, at one o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the Party who were said Pond now live, containing lands, houses, buildings and twenty acres, being the same more or less, and are the same in quality as those which were mortgaged to Polly Starr, Benjamin C. Cummings and Josiah Dudley, on the 15th day of February, 1840, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars and interest; and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 59, page 96, where reference is had for a more particular description of said premises;—the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, November 20th, 1842. ca

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased;—It was

Ordered,
That the said Benjamin Russell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

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GEORGE SAMMONS, Notary Public in a certain instrument purporting to be the Will of Wm. T. Testament of Willis Sammon, late of Norway in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate;—It was

Ordered,
That the said Cephas Sampson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LEVI BROWN, O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

Watersford, Dec. 5, 1842. ca

Commissioners' Notice.

OXFORD, ss.—Having been appointed by the Judge of Probate

for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of **ROWLAND H. GERARD**, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice, that six months, commencing the twenty-first day of November last, have been allowed to creditors to file their claims, and that we will attend at the office assigned us at the Office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq., in Waterford, on the last Saturday of January, March and May next; from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

LEVI BROWN, O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

Watersford, Dec. 5, 1842. ca

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased;—It was

Ordered,
That the said Benjamin Russell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

GEORGE SAMMONS, Notary Public in a certain instrument purporting to be the Will of Wm. T. Testament of Willis Sammon, late of Norway in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate;—It was

Ordered,
That the said Cephas Sampson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LEVI BROWN, O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

Watersford, Dec. 5, 1842. ca

To whom it may concern.

OXFORD, ss.—THIS may certify that I have this day released unto my son, George D. Walker, his time until he shall be of age; that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

NATHAN WALKER.

Attest—Wm. K. Kimball. Canton Nov. 2, 1842. ca

Freedom.

OXFORD, ss.—THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, David McAllister, the remainder of his time to act and trade for himself. I shall, therefore, claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts he may contract after this date.

JOHN McALLISTER.

Attest—T. O. Brown. Norway, November 28, 1842. ca

Emancipation.

OXFORD, ss.—THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, Augustus N. Warren, his time to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM WARREN.

Paris, March 2, 1842. ca

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DAVID FARRAR,

late of Buckfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond and sureties. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands due to him, to make payment to him.

MERRITT FARRAR.

Buckfield, Nov. 29, 1842. ca

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

County of Oxford to David Noyes, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

1842, Nov. 23. To travel to Turner and home on Petition of Morrell Cole & als., joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners, 50 miles

17.50 To 7 days viewing, hearing parties, adjudicating and locating on said petition

Nov. 27. To 1 1/2 day making up duplicate reports and returning same to Kennebec County Commissioners on said petition

Dec. 3d. To travel to Albion and home on Petition of Moses Pattee Town Agent of Albany, 30 miles

12.50 To 7 days viewing routes on said petition and routes at the request of town Agents

Dec. 10. To postage paid letter on official business

Dec. 15. To travel from N. Livermore to Morris Tines in Peru on petition of Isaac Randall and others

1.30 To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and adjudicating on said petition

Dec. 20. To 1 1/2 day drawing plans of routes and roads before the hearing of parties on the petitions of George W. Pierpont and others; and Isaac Randall and others

5.00 To travel from home to North Livermore on petition of George W. Pierpont and others on adjournment 35 miles

Dec. 30. To 9 days viewing, hearing parties, adjudicating and locating on said petition

Dec. 31. To travel from North Livermore to Summer on petition of Isaac Randall and others on adjournment—25 miles

2.50 To 1 day location on said petition

To travel from Summer home 20 miles

1.20 To 3 1/2 days making up reports on Petition of Moses Pattee Town Agent, and of Jonathan Walker Cole & als. and of Isaac Randall & George W. Pierpont and others

8.75 To 14 1/2 days drawing plans of roads located on petition of John Gardner and others, Asaph Kiltridge & als.—Morrell Cole and others, joint view—Isaac Randall and others and of George W. Pierpont and others

11.25 To cash paid for ferries

\$127.45 The foregoing account is true as to time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.

DAVID NOYES.

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

JOB PRINCETON, Administrator of the estate of William Bradford, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased;—It was

Ordered,
That the said Benjamin Russell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy. Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

JOB PRINCETON, Administrator of the estate of Barnum Jones, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of

**BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.**

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, running through the body, immediately stays the further progress of disease in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human power can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the **BRANDRETH PILLS** do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a known effect, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiating humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this **INFECTED DESTROYER, DISEASE EXALCATING MEDICINE**, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent? Cold, Bilious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and Ague of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the **BRANDRETH PILLS** be applied, without further loss of time.

TO BE REMEMBERED

That Brandreth's Pill have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counsele, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

15 5063 LETTERS!!!!

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeits Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patterns of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "B E N J A M I N D R A N D R E T H ' S P I L L S", written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B. Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being in so small a portion of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is folly.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 311 Broadway, N.Y.

N. E. OFFICE,
19, HANOVER STREET, 19,
BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. John O. Langley, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my Principal N. E. Office,
19, HANOVER STREET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale,

PARIS,
Paris, N.
Paris Cape,
Albany,
Bethel,
" "
" "
" "

Bucksfield,
Canton,
Denmark,
Dixfield,
Fryeburg,
Hartford,
Hiram,
Livermore,
" "
" "
" "

Lovell,
Mexico,
Norway,
Oxford,
Porter,
Rumford,
" "
" "

Stedden,
Turner,
" "
Waterford,
" "

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.
April 1, 1842.

Rare Work

CONTAINING the difficult questions well explained from the various works on Arithmetic. Teachers intending to be beyond the reach of the attack of wits and errors and the ill-disposed will find it all the necessary assistance in that respect.

The difficult questions explained, were taken from the following named Authors, viz:

Weber, Walsh, Kenne, Adams, Smith, Pike, Daboll, Emerson, Greenleaf, Olney, and several others.

In fact, every item deemed intricate, rare, useful or entertaining occupies its proper place in this work, and matter considered of a common and superfluous nature carefully excluded. It is entitled

"KEY TO THE VARIOUS AUTHORS ON ARITHMETIC."

For sale at this Office.

**WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, ME.**

**SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.**

For All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly at
Feb. 14, 1842.

**LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
ANDOVER, MAINE.**

**WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS**

Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, ample sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE.

viz: corrupt humor, or in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this one disease, on natural principles, first, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverance in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expel all morbid and corrupt humor, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, and while they every day.

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioning against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOOCROSS, who is travelling about the country, endeavoring by every artifice to pass them off as the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicines have the expression in full on the sides of the boxes thus:

**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
INDIAN PURGATIVE,**

Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, all agents who sell Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked importers.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeits in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of Wright, and substituted some other word in its place, the medicine must have the word:

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

on the sides or the boxes; and that all with the above omision are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Maine."

It is observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanied each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

**WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President
Of the North American College of Health.**

This will be easily detected by the name of Wright, and the number of the year, 1840, on the label. The purchaser to the above particular will put an official stamp to this whole robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluable medicine.

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Anderson, Lewis Crockett,
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy,
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball,
Bethel E., Elias M. Carter
& Co.,
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler,
Buckfield, E. L. Atwood,
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon,
Canton, Holland & Austin,
Dixfield, Chase & Eustis,
Dixfield E., B. J. Dakin,
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell,
Fryeburg N. D. W. D. Ward,
& Co.,
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens,
Hiram, Alpheus Spring,
Livermore, Strickland &
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

"All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus:
N. E. Office N. A. College of Health, 198 Tremont St., Boston, Mass."

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember, THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

"All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus:
N. E. Office N. A. College of Health, 198 Tremont St., Boston, Mass."

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N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember, THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village.

Price 25 cents per bottle, or \$2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

ALSO AS ABOVE,

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODEL-DOC.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence for removing all disease, and particularly for the cure of Disease, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They will greatly assist Digestion, and course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They purify the blood and invigorate the whole system. They contain Extract of the Root of the Opodeldoc besides numerous other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—Avoid all strong rum round, under whatever title, for in addition to the Alcohol employed, they are generally composed of hot, stimulating ingredients, and cannot fail to excite the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and create the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

ALSO AS ABOVE,

GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Faunily use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States

and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are especially recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of **Hillous, Dyspepsic, and Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.** These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable Kingdom. They are washed and safe in their operation, and will be ready to use.

They are especially recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of **Hillous, Dyspepsic, and Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.** These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

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